

HONORABLE ROBERT S. LASNIK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

SAMATAR ABDI, an individual, and AHMED)
HIRSI ABDIRAHMAN) Case No. 2:16-cv-00372 RSL
)
Plaintiffs,) ORDER LIFTING STAY,
vs.) GRANTING PLAINTIFFS'
PROSPECT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT) MOTION FOR CLASS
SERVICES CORPORATION, a foreign) CERTIFICATION, AND
corporation,) PRELIMINARILY APPROVING
Defendant.) CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT
)
)
)

Before the Court is the parties' "Stipulated Motion to Lift Stay and for Certification of Settlement Class and for Preliminary Approval of Class Settlement" (Dkt. # 10) and the "Stipulated Amendment to Proposed Notice of Class Action Settlement" (Dkt. # 13). The Court has considered the Stipulated Motion, together with the supporting declarations and exhibits and the remainder of the record.

I. MOTION TO LIFT STAY.

The motion to lift the stay in place in this case is GRANTED.

Order Lifting Stay, Granting Class Certification and
Preliminarily Approving Class Action Settlement - 1

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II. MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION.

Plaintiff's Motion for Class Certification is GRANTED.

The Court makes the following Finding with respect to Plaintiff's Motion:

A. Standard of Review

A party seeking to certify a class must establish that the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 are met. *Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 617 (1997). A court must engage in a "rigorous analysis" to determine whether the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 are satisfied. *Gen. Tel. Co. of the Southwest v. Falcon*, 457 U.S. 147, 161 (1982). However, the evidentiary showing need not be extensive. *Blackie v. Barrack*, 524 F.2d 891, 901 (9th Cir. 1975).

B. Plaintiff has satisfied Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)

To be certified under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3), Plaintiffs and the proposed Class must first satisfy all the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a):

One or more members of a class may sue or be sued as representative parties on behalf of all only if (1) the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, (2) there are questions of law or fact common to the class, (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

1. Numerosity.

The Class's size is sufficiently numerous to meet the requirement of numerosity. There are, at least, hundreds of Class members in the Class. As a general rule a potential class of 40 members is considered impractical to join. *Cox v. Am. Cast Iron Pipe Co.*, 784 F.2d 1546, 1553 (11th Cir.1986). Accordingly, Plaintiffs have met their burden of showing that the proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable.

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1 **2. Commonality**

2 A class meets the commonality requirement when “the common questions it has raised
 3 are ‘apt to drive the resolution of the litigation’ no matter their number. *Jiminez v. Allstate Ins.*
 4 *Co.*, 765 F.3d 1161, 1165 (9th Cir. 2014). Here, Plaintiffs have alleged that the Defendant
 5 engaged in a common course of conduct by failing to pay the minimum wage mandated by City
 6 of SeaTac Ordinance 7.45.

7 The Class’s common questions include:

- 8 ○ Whether the Defendant had a duty to pay its non-managerial employees the
 minimum hourly wages provided within the Ordinance.
- 9 ○ Whether the Defendant wrongfully withheld the minimum hourly wages provided
 within the Ordinance.
- 10 ○ Whether the Defendant’s alleged failure to pay its employees the minimum hourly
 wages provided within the Ordinance constituted a statutory violation.
- 11 ○ Whether the Defendant was unjustly enriched by withholding the minimum
 hourly wages provided within the Ordinance.
- 12 ○ Whether Defendants have a contractual defense or immunity from a class action.
- 13 ○ Whether employees are entitled to receive double damages as result of the
 Defendant’s alleged willful withholding of the minimum hourly wages provided
 within the Ordinance.

14 Any one of these common questions of fact and law is sufficient to satisfy the Fed. R.
 15 Civ. P. 23(a) commonality requirement.

16 **3. Typicality**

17 The proposed Class Representatives’ claims are typical of the Class because Plaintiffs’
 18 claims arise from the same alleged course of conduct and are based on the same legal theories
 19 regarding the Defendant’s allegedly wrongful conduct. Each Class member has claims based on
 20

the same legal theories as Plaintiffs, i.e., alleged failure to pay the prevailing minimum wage.
 1
 2 Typicality has been interpreted to mean that “a class representative must be part of the class and
 3 ‘possess the same interest and suffer the same injury’ as the class members.” *Falcon*, 457 U.S. at
 4 156 (quoting *East Texas Motor Freight Sys., Inc., v. Rodriguez*, 431 U.S. 395, 403 (1977)).
 5 Accordingly, Plaintiff’s claims satisfy the typicality requirement of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

6 **4. Adequacy**

7 The proposed Class Representatives and their counsel will fairly and adequately protect
 8 the interests of the Class. Plaintiffs have no antagonistic or conflicting interests with absent
 9 Class members and Class counsel are experienced in employment litigation and class action
 10 practice.
 11

12 **5. The Requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) Are Met.**

13 This dispute for every member of the proposed Class revolves around questions common
 14 to the Class, listed above. Answering those common questions will determine the liability (or
 15 lack thereof) of the Defendant to every member of the proposed Class. Accordingly, common
 16 questions predominate over individual questions and answering these questions in a single forum
 17 “would achieve economies of time, effort, and expense, and promote uniformity of decision as to
 18 persons similarly situated, without sacrificing procedural fairness or bringing about other
 19 undesirable results.” 1966 Advisory Committee Notes, Rule 23(b)(3). In addition, a class action
 20 is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.
 21 Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) recites that a court should consider: (A) the interest of members of the
 22 class in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions; (B) the extent and
 23 nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already commenced by or against members of
 24 the class; (C) the desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in the
 25
 26

particular forum; (D) the difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action. All of these factors favor certification here. Hundreds of Class members bringing individual claims would not conserve time, effort and expense or provide a forum for claimants like those here. Absent Class members are unlikely to have any interest in individually controlling their claims, and the claims of former employees might go unaddressed but for their inclusion in a class action. The Defendant has substantial contacts in Washington state and all of the Class members live (or have lived) here; therefore, this jurisdiction has a particular interest in this matter, making this a desirable location to litigate these claims.

IT is, accordingly, hereby ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

1. This action shall be maintained as a Class Action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) and on behalf of the following Class:

All employees of the Defendant who are alleged to have been either Hospitality Workers or Transportation Workers and who worked one or more hours within the City of SeaTac at any time during the time period from January 1, 2014, to February 14, 2016, and who were paid less than the prevailing minimum wage prescribed by City of SeaTac Ordinance 7.45.050, i.e., a base rate of \$15.00 per hour in 2014 and \$15.24 in 2015 and 2016.

2. Plaintiffs Samatar Abdi and Ahmed Hirsi Abdirahman are appointed Class Representatives.
3. Plaintiffs' counsel are hereby appointed and designated as counsel for the above-mentioned Class and are authorized to act on behalf of the members of the Class.
4. Simpluris, Inc. is appointed as Claims Administrator.

III. MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS SETTLEMENT.

This Court has reviewed the Parties' Settlement Agreement ("Agreement"), as well as the files, records and proceedings to date in this matter. For purposes of this Order, capitalized terms

1 used below shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Stipulated Motion for Approval of
2 Class Action Settlement, unless otherwise defined. This Court has subject matter and personal
3 jurisdiction over the Parties, including all Settlement Class Members.

4 Based on this Court's review of the Agreement and all of the files, records, and
5 proceedings herein, the Court concludes, upon preliminary examination, that the Agreement and
6 Settlement appear fair, reasonable, and adequate, and within the range of reasonableness for
7 preliminary settlement approval, and that a hearing should and will be held after notice to the
8 Settlement Class (as described in Paragraph C below) to confirm that the Agreement and
9 Settlement are fair, reasonable and adequate and to determine whether the Settlement should be
10 approved and final judgment entered in the Action based upon the Agreement.
11

12 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

13 **A. Preliminary Approval of Proposed Settlement.**

14 The Agreement is preliminarily approved as fair, reasonable and adequate and within the
15 range of reasonableness for preliminary settlement approval. The Court finds that: (a) the
16 Agreement resulted from extensive arm's length negotiations; and (b) the Agreement is
17 sufficient to warrant notice of the Settlement to persons in the Settlement Class and a full
18 hearing on the approval of the Settlement.
19

20 **B. Class Certification For Settlement Purposes Only.**

21 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c), the Court conditionally certifies, for
22 settlement purposes only, the following Settlement Class:
23

24 All employees of the Defendant who are alleged to have been either
25 Hospitality Workers or Transportation Workers and who worked one or more
26 hours within the City of SeaTac at any time during the time period from
January 1, 2014, to February 14, 2016, and who were paid less than the
prevailing minimum wage prescribed by City of SeaTac Ordinance 7.45.050,
i.e., a base rate of \$15.00 per hour in 2014 and \$15.24 in 2015 and 2016.
27

1 C. Settlement Hearing.

2 A final approval hearing (the “Settlement Hearing”) shall be held before the Honorable
3 Robert S. Lasnik on January 5, 2017, at 9:30 am as set forth in the notice to the Settlement Class
4 (described in Paragraph C below), to determine whether the Agreement is fair, reasonable, and
5 adequate and should be approved. Papers in support of final approval of the Agreement, the
6 incentive awards to Plaintiffs, and Class Counsel’s application for an award of attorneys’ fees,
7 costs and expenses (the “Fee Application”) shall be filed with the Court according to the
8 schedule set forth in Paragraph M below. If the Settlement Hearing is postponed, adjourned, or
9 continued by order of the Court, the Parties shall notify the Settlement Class by posting the
10 change on the Settlement Website. After the Settlement Hearing, the Court may enter a
11 settlement order and final judgment in accordance with the Agreement that will adjudicate the
12 rights of the Settlement Class Members with respect to the Released Claims being settled. The
13 scope of the Released Claims shall be a full and complete release of any and all claims, known
14 or unknown, asserted or unasserted, arising under any provisions of Proposition 1 and Chapter
15 7.45 *et seq.* of the City of SeaTac Municipal Code, the Washington Minimum Wage Act, and the
16 Fair Labor Standards Act.

17 D. Class Notice.

18 Class Notice shall be sent within thirty (30) days following entry of this Order.

19 E. Mail Notice.

20 The Claims Administrator will provide mail notice to persons in the Settlement Class for
21 whom the Defendant possesses a mailing address. Mail Notice will be sent via direct mail to the
22 most recent mailing address as reflected in reasonably available employment records of the
23 Defendant. Skip tracing shall be performed by the Claims Administrator for all returned mail.
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1 F. Findings Concerning Class Notice.

2 The Court finds that the foregoing program of Class Notice and the manner of its
3 dissemination is the best practicable notice under the circumstances and is reasonably calculated
4 to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of this Action and their right to object to or
5 exclude themselves from the Settlement Class. The Court further finds that the amended Class
6 Notice program is reasonable, that it constitutes due, adequatek and sufficient notice to all
7 persons entitled to receive notice and that it meets the requirements of due process and Federal
8 Rule of Civil Procedure 23. The Court hereby approves the Notice in substantially the same
9 form as presented in Dkt. 13-1.

10 G. Administration.

11 The Claim Form and the claims submission process described in the Agreement and
12 Stipulated Motion are hereby approved. In addition, the Court confirms that it is appropriate for
13 the Defendant to provide the information necessary to provide the notice contemplated herein
14 and to administer the settlement, including names, addresses and account information.

15 H. Exclusion from the Settlement Class.

- 16 1. Persons in the Settlement Class will possess the right to opt out by sending a
17 written request to a designated address within sixty (60) days after the Notice
18 Deadline. All Settlement Class Members who do not opt out in accordance
19 with the terms set forth herein will be bound by all determinations and
20 judgments in the Action.
- 21 2. Exclusion requests must be signed and include the following statement: “I/we
22 request to be excluded from the class settlement in *Abdi et al. v. Prospect*
23 *International Airport Services Corp.*, Case No. 2:16-cv-00372.”
- 24 3. The Claims Administrator will retain a copy of all requests for exclusion.

1 4. Not later than 14 days from the exclusion deadline, the Claims Administrator
2 shall file with the Court a declaration that lists all of the opt-outs received.

3 I. Objections And Appearances.

4 Any person in the Settlement Class who has not timely submitted a valid request for
5 exclusion from the Settlement Class, and thus is a Settlement Class Member, may appear at the
6 Final Approval Hearing to argue that the proposed Settlement should not be approved and/or to
7 oppose the application of Class Counsel for an award of attorneys' fees and the incentive awards
8 to the named Plaintiffs.

- 9 1. In order to be heard at the hearing, the person must make any objection in
10 writing and file it with the Court not later than sixty (60) days after mailing of
11 the Class Notice. Any objections that are not timely filed and mailed shall be
12 forever barred.
13 2. In order to be heard at the hearing, the person also must file with the Court and
14 serve on all Parties a Notice of Intention to Appear with the Court.

15 J. Further Papers In Support Of Settlement And Fee Application.

16 The deadline to respond to objections shall be fifteen (15) days following the
17 Objection/Exclusion deadline.

18 K. Effect of Failure to Approve the Agreement.

20 In the event the Agreement is not approved by the Court, or for any reason the Parties
21 fail to obtain a Final Judgment as contemplated in the Agreement, or the Agreement is
22 terminated pursuant to its terms for any reason, then the following shall apply:

- 23 1. All orders and findings entered in connection with the Agreement shall
24 become null and void and have no further force and effect, shall not be used or

1 referred to for any purposes whatsoever, and shall not be admissible or
2 discoverable in any other proceeding;

- 3 2. The conditional certification of the Settlement Class pursuant to this Order
4 shall be vacated automatically and void; no doctrine of waiver, estoppel or
5 preclusion shall be asserted in any litigated certification proceedings in the
6 Action; and the Agreement and its existence shall be inadmissible to establish
7 any fact relevant to class certification or any alleged liability of the Defendant
8 for the matters alleged in the Action or for any other purpose;
9 3. Nothing contained in this Order is, or may be construed as, any admission or
10 concession by or against the Defendant or Plaintiffs on any point of fact or
11 law.

12 L. Stay/Bar Of Other Proceedings.

13 All proceedings in this Action are stayed until further order of the Court, except as
14 may be necessary to implement the terms of the settlement. Pending final determination of
15 whether the settlement should be approved, Plaintiffs, all persons in the Settlement Class and
16 persons purporting to act on their behalf are enjoined from commencing or prosecuting (either
17 directly, representatively or in any other capacity) against any of the Released Parties any
18 action, arbitration or proceeding in any court, arbitration forum or tribunal asserting any of the
19 Released Claims.

20 M. Timeline.

21 X = Date of this Order

22 X + 10 Deadline to serve CAFA Notice pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)

23 X + 30 Notice Deadline.

24 X + 60 Deadline for Class Counsel to file Fee Petition and Request for
25 Incentive Awards. Fee petition must be posted on the Settlement

1 Website within 24 hours of filing with the Court.
2

3 X + 90 Claim, Exclusion, and Objection Deadline.
4

5 X + 105 Deadline for parties to submit responses to any objections and
6 motion for final approval
7

8 Y = Final approval hearing on January 5, 2017, at 9:30 am.
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10 **IT IS SO ORDERED**
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12 Dated this 6th day of September, 2016.
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16 Robert S. Lasnik
17 United States District Judge
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